ART NEWS AND COMMENTS. THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES.

CLOSE OF THE SALMAGUNDI EXHIBITION-WORK OF THE AMERICAN ART UNION-NEW PICTURES AT THE DEALERS'-NOTES OUT OF TOWN.

The exhibition of the Salmagundi Club, which has just come to a close, has proved disappointing both to the members and their friends. These who have followed the real progress made by the club in the last three years had a right to expect a stronger exhibition than was presented. Taking the pecuniary results alone Into consideration, the club has gone backward instead of forward and stands in about the same sposition as in 1880. It is true that the change of place and the superior attractions of the Art Loan Exhibition have had nuch to do with the sorry financial outcome of the exhibition, yet it is probable that very few members of the club have felt satisfied with the collection that they have offered to the public. It is to be hoped that this ill for-tune may not cause a revival of the talk about the disorcanization of the club which was faintly heard last year. e black and white exhibition certainly has its place in the New-York art season, but it rosts with the members to determine exactly what that place shall be.

The sales at the recent exhibition amount to only about \$1,100. This sum is derived from the sales of some thirty pictures. The attendance has been small throughout, and the receipts from this source and from the sales of catalogues are inconsiderable. The extent of the of catalogues are inconsiderated and the previous falling-off is apparent from a comparison with previous exhibitions. Last year the Salmagundi Club enjoyed the most prosperous season which it has ever had. Ninety-seven works were sold for \$5,965. Some 2.500 single admission tickets were sold at 25 cents each, and 400 cason tickets at 50 cents. In 1881 101 works were sold for \$5,000. In 1880 the sales amounted to \$1,700, surpassing those of the exhibition of 1883.

The inelement weather of the past week has diminished the receipts of the Art Loan Exhibition. They have dropped from nearly \$1,000 daily during the previous week to about \$600. Of the latter amount about \$150 has been derived from the sale of catalogues, and the remainder from that of single and season tickets, which would indicate a daily attendance of perhaps 700. There has been an extraordinary demand for catalogues, and over 3,000 have been disposed of. It is stated that about \$13,000 has been taken at the Academy thus far. Several new collections have been lately added to the exhibition. Professor West has sent a number of Oriental costumes, Mr. W. C. Prime a display of Sevres plates.

Mr. Laurence has contributed several bronzes, the Numismatic Society a collection of rare coins, and Mr. Fenardent some Peruvian antiquities. It is proposed to hold a series of concerts throughout the last week of the exhibition, and there is promise of performances by Mr. Thomas's orchestra and the 7th Regiment and 22d Regiment bands.

The American Art Union has secured rooms easily accessible and exceedingly convenient, all things considered, at No. 44 East Fourteenth-st. Here there will be maintained a permanent exhibition and salesroom for American works of art. As was first done in the course of the last summer similar exhibitions will be occasionally held in other cities. The Union will publish original etchings and engravings, and will issue " an illustrated monthly art journal of which a leading feature will be the contributions of the artist members both in the form of papers and illustrations." The first etching is by Walter Shirlaw from Eastman Johnson's painting, "The Reprimand." The Union proposes also "to purchase for the subscribers original works of art which will be selected by a committee of artists." The subscription to the Art Union will be \$5 per annum, and each subscriber for the present year will receive a season ticket to the exhibition. a proof before lettering on India paper of Mr. Shirlaw's etching, and the illustrated "Art Union." One-half of the amount received from subscriptions "will be set apart for the formation of a fund, to be expended for the account of the subscribers in the purchase of works of art, which will be held in trust until the end of the year. when they will be delivered unconditionally to the whole body of the subscribers represented by a committee." It is stated that such prices will be paid to the artists " as are generally obtained at the studios for a similar class of work, and the prices to the subscribers will be exactly that paid to the artists.

The exhibition contains at present 113 oil paintings and 73 water colors and etchings. A few of the pictures have been shown before, but the unjority, it is said, are new works. Mr. Twachtmann has contributed a study in grays, "On the River Maas, Holland," Mr. Shirlaw an interesting example called "Turning up," Mr. H. P. Smith a marine, "In the Gulf Stream off Newfoundland," Mr Alfred Fredericks a study of a dusky page bringing a flask of Chianti called "An Eastern Smile," Mr. P. F. Rothermel a painting of "The Death of Hypatia," the most thrilling incident to be encountered in Kingsley's tales, and Mr. Kollock a study of "The Old Fiddler," which suggests a renalssance of Dusseldorf methods. For the rest the paintings are much like those which can be seen at the yearly exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, or like a large preportion of the works usually Such familiar names are presnown at the Academy.

Sented as Henry A. Loop, Constant Mayer, Thomas

Hicks, George H. McCord, E. W. Perry, Jr., T. L. Smith, hown at the Academy J. W. Casilear, J. W. Champney, Arthur Parton, Percival De Luce and F. K. M. Rehn. In etchings Thomas Moran and Henry Farrer are amply represented. Mr. Moran set himself a difficult task in seeking to portray the surf of the "Sounding Sea," but his nervous handing of curved and broken lines has infused something of the spirit of the breakers into his work. Mr. Twachtmann has sent some agreeable water-color drawings of Venetiau scenes. His "View in Venice," No. 63, his "Scottish No. 44, and Mr. Julian Rix's meadow scene are works penetrated with considerable feeling. New works will constantly be received at these rooms, so that the exhibition, while permanent, will be a continually changing presentation of American pictures.

exhibition, while permanents pictures.

There is a little group of water-colors on view at the art rooms of Mesars. Reletand & Co., which possesses more more than ordinary merit. A landscape by Rico, in which a view of a river and foliage plays the most prominent part, is an admirable example of the light, dexternous and evenly balanced use of transparent color. It is almost as bright as Rico's oils, and as the artists have it, almost as bright as Rico's oils, and as the artists have it, almost as bright as Rico's oils, and as the artists have it, is full of atmosphere." Textures and modelling are else in the careless use of light washes. A glimphs of the formal problem of colors which should be contrasted that is contained in the careless use of light washes. A glimphs of the forest of Fontainebicau and a little view of a meadow are specimens of Diaz's work in water-colors. There is a large drawing by Clays, a moonlight marine, notable for large drawing by Clays, a moonlight marine, notable for large drawing by Clays, a moonlight marine, notable for large drawing by Clays, a moonlight marine, notable for large drawing by Clays, a moonlight marine, notable for large drawing by Clays, a moonlight marine, notable for large drawing by Clays, a moonlight partner a heavy hand, and there are other water-colors by Worms and Todd.

On Thursday next will be held the private view of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke's collection of American pt the American Art Gallery. Accounts of the prize which Mr. Clarke has founded, and of the prize which Mr. Clarke has founded, and of the disinter-cated purposes of this exhibition, have been duly given in The Trancke. That Mr. Clarke has rendered valuable Bervices to native art by his quick and substantial appre-ciation of the good hings in our gallernes cannot be doubted. It seems safe to assume in advance that his collection of 140 pictures will prove a wisely selected and interesting showing of what New-York artists have been have to have few years.

doing in the last few years.

The members of the Ladles' Art Association recently opened a small exhibition of pictures at No. 24 West Fourteenth-st. There were oils by Miss Annie Morgan, J. R. Robertson and Miss Mary Kollock, and water-colors by H. W. Herrick and Ross Turner, and etchings by Seymour Haden, Van Eiten and Platt. The work of an artist almost as unfamiliar here as Linnell was exemplified in a water-color drawing by Prout.

plified in a water-color drawing by Prout.

The Art Interchange begins its series of colored supplaments with a design by Miss Emmet, "Psyche," intended as an aid in decorative coloring and design. The editor of this journal improves the occasion of Mr. La Farge's failure to reiterate his opinion that the business of interior decoration is being overworked. In speaking of relevance and abroad to M. Oudinot for stained glass despite the presence of Messers. La Farge and fifthmy in this city, the writer says: "With regard to the comparative merits of American and foreign glass, I can make a very merits afteneout. In color, composition and mechanical inventiveness, the American work is superior to any in the world; in figure drawing it is, as a rule, inferior to that of France and England. This is only stating a truth about all our art, in which the weakness of drawing is a soon siegous failing. Having obtained a good color effect. the world; in market beginned. This is only stating a truth that of France and England. This is only stating a truth about all our art, in which the weakness of drawing is a about all our art, in which the weakness of drawing is a color effect conspicuous falling. Having obtained a good color effect constraints are very apt to be satisfied, and disregard the our artists are very apt to be satisfied, and disregard the But herein lies the supreme exasperation of an order for But herein lies the supreme exasperation of an order for a window being sent to M. Oudinot. M. Oudinot does a window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch, not draw his figures. He works from an artist's sketch, not draw his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the works from an artist's sketch and the works from an artist's sketch and the window his figures. He works from an artist's sketch and the world with the world with

ary 2, will continue for a month, and will contain 150 pictures. Says The Pail Mall Gazette. "It will be very interesting to see whether underneath the bombast and cradity of judgment there was really any great talent in the personality of Edouard Manet. When his famous portrait of Zola was at length brought to light hat year, and confronted with the masterpieces of Bonnat, Dubois and Carolus Duran, it looked very poor and chalky."

The Boston Art Club has taken a step which should act as a direct stimulus upon the artists of that city, in appropriatin the sam of \$1,000 to be used at the next general exhibition of oil paintings for the purchase of one or more of the most meriterous pictures that may be shown.

more of the most meritorous pictures that may be shown.

The St. James's Garsite says: "A collection of pictures discovered in the charitable institutions of the town will be opened soon in Antwerp. Among the most important of the recovered works are the examples of Rubens, Van Dyck, Holbein and Coxic, Martin Peppyn, Otto Venius, Jean Matsys, Jordaens, Jacques Van Opstael, Van Erp. De Vos fa portrait of himself, Franz Hals, Francken, Van Noorde, Van Orley, Mostaerdt, and Cornelius Schutt. About one hundred pictures will thus be added to the museum of the town. For the present they will be placed in the ancient "Maison des Orphelines."

The same periodeal plaintively remarks apropos of the exhibition by the Society of British Artists: "We know what we have to expect at Suffolk-st.—a wilderness of some 850 works of art, mostly medicere, and the worst of them protected by the evil system of life membership." The Times follows in the same vein: "Who can wonder if an old society like the British Artists, which never even in its best days was much favored by painters of genius, finds it hard to hold its own i"

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

PLEASURE ON THE SNOWY ROAD.

THE SOCIAL PROGRAMME PAST AND PRESENT-BALL

PREPARATIONS-A PARISIAN WEDDING. With the sleigh bells jingling in their ears during last week the followers of fashion have found it irksome sometimes to attend to their prescribed so, cial duties. Visions of a dash through the Park, where the trees are robed in ermine, the road white and hard, and the air fairly dancing with the exhilarating music of the bells, have proved irresistible. Almost every one has found time for at least one sleigh-ride One of the first to appear on the glittering road was Colonel Kane. His clipped roans, with their new unblacked harness and Russian bells, made one of the prettiest

The first meeting of the Patriarchs put to rest. any doubts, if there were any, about the perennial attractions of this society. Social lions mixed with dainty debutantes and there were just a sufficient number of strangers present to give interest without coldness. The floral decorations were commented on for their general beauty. The ball passed off with only one mishap; Miss Elliott had a slight faint from which she rallied as soon as carried to her carriage. The german was

uccessfully piloted by Mr. Moore and Mrs. Drayton. Monday afternoon was taken up by receptions at Mrs. George Hoffman's and Mrs.George Bilss's. Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn Heights, also received a host of friends. Tuesday was another day for debutantes, Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Hoadley receiving a great many ealls. Not a few ladies called on Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Webb on their first day "at home." Mrs. Isaac Odell also received in her house in Bank-st., now a less fashionable quarter than a half century ago, Mrs. William Astor's dinner-party was one of the pleasant parties of

The people who went to the welding of Mr. Howland and Miss Lawrence at Flushing, on Wednesday, saw the country in its first dress of white, as if winter was coming out in tulle. The old Lawrence homestead at Bay side renewed its youth at the reception, being decorated with Christmas caldens, and the company naturally threw off restraint and enjoyed an old-fashioned country wedding. The wedding of Miss Root and W. W. Baker, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, entertained a few of the people who stayed in town. In the evening one of the most hospitable houses in the city, the old Robert Ray homestead at Ninth-ave, and Twenty-eighth-st., was opened and well alled. At least 500 people were present, the Knickerbocker element being in strong force, and Mrs. Baylles and her daughter were warmly congratulated over the success of the latter's "coming out." Old tapestry, paintings, etc., make the house unusually interesting. Mrs. E. S. Jaffray and Miss Jaffray were receiving calls of congratulation on Wednesday afternoon on the aunouncement of the engagement of Miss Jaffray and Poultney Eigelow, which will unite two of the prominent families of the city. The wedding will not take place until

Wednesday was to have been the wed ling day of Miss Jewett and Mr. McCormack, but the filness of the former caused an indefinite postponement. At Mechanics-ville, N. Y., Miss Corinne B. Bramlette, daughter

opinions on his new treasures by Turner, Bargue, Millet and Breton.

Priday was a day of small gatherings, excepting the New-England's Society's feets in Brooklyn, Mrs. S. G. Ward and Miss Thoron received many calls at No. 2 Washington-square, and there were small parties at Mrs. J. H. Sweetser's in West Fifty-eighthest, and Mrs. Thomas Paton's in West Twenty-second-st. Mrs. J. P. Grand Fostor's german the same evening for Miss Elliott drow together all the debutants, besides a few married people. James Otis and Miss Elliott led the german, in which the favors were flowers. Mrs. Van Ness gave a dinner party. Yesterday there were several open houses. General and Mrs. McCleitan and Miss McCleitan received at their new hold. No. 32 Washington-square. The houses in this row of ohl mansions seem to be more coveted than ever, Mrs. Dreylans, of East Eighty-first-st, gave a german, and the Saturday Night Daucing Chass met at Mrs. Boardman's in East Forty-first st. There has been a continual reception at the National Academy of Design during the week, and the managers are claised over the good ettendance; so that they almost see the podestal for the status growing.

status are: so that they almost see the pedestal for the status growing.

Anong other notable dinners of the week were one given by ex-secretary and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, in honor of Bishop Potter; one by Anson Facips Stokes to some of the officers of the American Facial Science Association, which brought President Gilman on from Baltimore, and Davia A. Wells from Connecticut; and one by Colonel John J. McCook at the Union Club but night in honor of the Earl of Cork and Overry.

The coming week will furnish needed rest for the storm and stress period in the social season which will immediately follow it. Christmas day will be devoted to family dinners, sleighing perties and exemptons to country houses. The first colliton on Fluristary ill be about the only large gataering of the week. Miss Thurston gives a theatre-party to-morrow, and on Wednesslay Mrs. Minturn, No. 22 Washington-square, gives a german. The Orange, N. J. Reminon takes place the same evening. On Thursday the Brooklyn Bridge will be patronized by

theatre-party tomorrow, and on Wednesday Mrs. Minturn, No. 22 Washington-square, gives a german. The
Orange, N. J., Reumion takes place the same evening. On
Thursday the Brooklyn Bridge will be patronized by
guests to the wedding of Miss Cesarme A. Graves, daugater of Robert A. Graves, and Perry Type Lewis, grandson of the late Moses Taylor, which will take place at
St. Ann's-on-the-Reignis in the evening. New-Yorkers
may then see a specimen of Brooklyn's churches.
Frederick Lewis is to be the best man.
Miss Futter, daughter of Thomas H. Rutter,
is to be married the same day at ner futher's
house, No. 849 Fifth-ave. Mrs. Seth Barton French and
the Baroness de Thomson will receive the same day.
Mrs. W. P. Hutchinson gives a reception Friday, and
Miss Biomenthal a german Saturday.
On Monday, the 31st, the Misses Furniss will give a
boil at No. 461 Fifth-ave. Mrs. John Calvin Westerveit
has issued cards for Friday afterooms in January and
February, at No. 47 West Fifty-first-st.
The Charlity ball will take place January 3, at the new
opera house. A good many boxes are taken, and yet
there are plenty to be had. More fashionable people are
interesting themselves in it than for many years, and it
will be the grandest ball given in many years by the mannegment. Many of the stockholders at the opera house
have subscribed for their own boxes. Among those who
have rented boxes are Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, Mrs. Neffel,
Adrian Iselin, Cornelius Vanderbit, James Harrman,
J. H. Draper, General Lloyd Asjonwal, Mrs. Marshall O.
Roberts, G. H. Warren, Mrs. Gurnes, Sath Barton French,
Henry G. Marquand, J. Hood wright, Edward Leavitt,
Robert Gouset, George Wheelock and Theodore Moss.
The boxes are for all by Mrs. Thomas Hinchook, at No.
S East Twenty-nintassi. There is to be a large orchestra
under Bernstein. The Palestine Commandery ball comes
off at the new opera house on January 15. On January
17 there will be a subscription ball at the Brooklyn Assembly Icoams. Mrs. William Astor is to give a ball at
her house January

conspictions raises apply to be satisfied, and disregard the dirawing. In France faulty drawing is not tolerated drawing. In France faulty drawing is not tolerated. But herein ites the supreme exasperation of an order for a window being sent to M. Oudinot does the state of the first item of the window being sent to M. Oudinot does the state of the first item of the window being sent to M. Oudinot does the state of the state of the first item of the Western Dispensary is out, it will take place at the Academy of Susie on February 11. The programme of the eligibith annual Children's Carnival for the finding Fund of the Western Dispensary is out, it will take place at the Academy of Susie on February 11. The content of the Mestern Dispensary is out, it will take place at the Academy of Susie on February 11. The content of the Mestern Dispensary is out, it will take place at the Academy of Susie on February 11. The real content of the Mestern Dispensary is out, it will take place at the Academy of Susie on February 11. The real content of the Mestern Dispensary is out, it will take place at the Academy of Susie on February 11. The real content of the Mestern Dispensary is out, it will take place at the Academy of Susie on February 11. The real content of the Mestern Dispensary is out, it will take place at the Academy of Susie on February 11. The real content of the Mestern Dispensary is out, it will take place at the Academy of Susie on February 11. The real content of the Mestern Dispensary is out, it will take place at the Academy of Susie of February 11. The Procession of The Mestern Dispensary is out, it will take place at the Academy of Susie on February 11. The Process of Procession of Susie of Procession of Carneting and Procession of Susie of Procession of Susie

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

WATER ON THE UPPER FLOORS.

THE BITTER CRY OF A DESPAIRING WOMAN.

the Editor of The Tribune SIR: What do we pay water tax for? Is it to be without water three-fourths of the time ! For three years I have been trying to have my husband interested in inquiring why we must be deprived of water so in the time; but as he is not personally interested in keeping the house clean, doing the washing or caring for the children when sick, he andles very sweetly, and goes on, calling a servant to bring him water whenever he wishes it, no

matter what she may be employed at. If we pay for water ought we not to have it? The pressure is sufficient, as we can have water when the pressure is on. Ought we to give up a very desirable room for a water tank and pay a man to pump it full every day, when the city agrees to supply us?

Has the Commissioner of Public Works any right to Has the Commissioner of Public Works any right to draw off the water and leave our pipos empty to send out death-destroying gases into our children's rooms I Larose this morning, and before eight o'clock there was not a drop of water to be had on the second floor.

If there is not a sufficient supply of water for domestic use, what right has the city to sell it to manufacturing companies, or to run elevators!

I simply wish to be informed of the justice of the facts. Will you, too, smile as you read this, and throw it in the waste basket! "What shall I do for water" is the question that greets my car. "Go to the basement." "Oh, horrors!"

Will you give me the reasons, that I may be content,

A REASONABLE WOMAN

New-York, Dec. 17, 1883. [The water supply of this city is not likely to be increased until the new aqueduct is completed. Until then it will be impossible to furnish such a pressure that the water will rise to apper floors all over the city. It is not reasonable to say that all the upper floors should be supplied before manufactories are served, for the very life of this city depends on her manufactories. Cut off the water supply of her steam engines and New-York would soon be little more than a village.-Ed.]

DIVORCE LAWS AND THE FAMILY.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE REV. SAMUEL W. DIKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Permit me to make through THE TRIB-UNE two suggestions that may be taken for what they are worth. I am sure there are many among your readers who will be prepared to give them consideration,

First-In conversation yesterday with a gentleman of this city, who is distinguished alike for his legal learning and eminence in public affairs, the remark was made that I could think of no object on which the National Government could spend \$10,000 to better advantage than in the work of a commission to be created by Congress, whose duty it should be to make extended and thorough inquiry into the condition and working of our divorce laws and the general needs of the Family. He replied, "I think so, too"; but the subject was dropped after a few words about the apparent difficulty of securing so useful and comparatively inexpensive a measure at the hands of Congress. But conversation with others since, and my own reflection upon the idea, which is not altogether a new one, lead me to make pub-

This inquiry might well follow one which the State De partment took up recently at a suggestion from myself, into the moral conditions of the Family in European countries, with a view to getting at the bearing of the ocial conditions to Europe on the classes emigrating to The growing demand for uniform divorce laws, the

chaotic condition of the present State Legislature, and the impossibility of private effort getting at the vast amount of information which no present public provision supplies, will sooner or later render such a work absostely imperative for the intelligent legislation we need, Then, too, the differences of opinion which exist among the best informed as to the actual facts should have the light which such a commission properly constructed make less relatively of the evils arising from the conflicting divorce laws of the several States than most others do. These evils are very great and deserve earnest consideration. But after much careful inquiry the past three years on this special point, the conclusion is reached that the percentage of divorces obtained by other than idents of the country is very small, except in of the late Governor Bramlette, daughter of Louisville, Ky., was married to Frank H. Walworth,
grandson of Chancellor Walworth. Interest centred on
Thursday about Washington-square. Mrs. George B
Blanchard opened her new house, No. 1, formerly Mr.
Robert's, which is one of the costest homes in the lower
part of the city. There were a large number of people
present and Mr. Blanchard's splendid new Bougerean
compelled every one's admiration.

The Thursday Evening Cub's forthightly meeting was
held at J. Keimedy Tod's, and was fail of amusement
Mr. Coward, Mr. Hill and Mrs. White, with younger and
less experienced talent, teed the amateur stage in plays
by Austin Dobson and others. Thursday was also reception day at Mrs. di Cesnola's, Mrs. John J. Cisco, F.;s. and
Mrs. Boardman's. Mr. Vanderbill gave a princely reception for his gentlemen friends, at which ex-Governors,
Generals, city offeials, Judges and others eventure. the great cities. I think that this is true of New-Engla

might bring together one or two hundred, at least of the least circymen, scholars, jurists, lawyers and physicians, who would take up the systematic and thorough study of the entire question of the Family in its manifold forms, with an aim at the most comprehensive and efficient legislation, so far as that is needed, and at the diffusion of those facts and truths of which the people are in sad need, The very diversity of opinion among those who favor some kind of change for the better would be an element of strengt. Or such a body might be fashioned more three that of the New-England Divorce Reform League, which, nowever, makes just such work as is here suggested a part of its plan. Fifty near of uigh standing and representing six or seven Christian bodies have called a convention to most in Columburs, Ohio, December 6, to form an association in that state. The Taint is has editorally called for the formation of such associations or leagues throughout the country. I have been encouraged to make the suggestion by the gentlemen to whom reference has already been made. When such publicists as Dr. woodsey and Mufford and Professor Goldwin smith and T. W. Dwight agree in putting the Family in the very front of all questions pressing upon the American people for solution, such organizations seem to be called for. They will do much to save this work iron the penils which beset all reforms when they fail into the hands of incompetent leaders. I am very respectantly yours.

New FORK, Dec. 4, 1883.

THE SALVATION ARMY DISTURBANCE IN NEW-HAVEN.

STATEMENT BY ONE OF THE ASSESSED THEO-LOGICAL STUDENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribunc.

Sin: Will you please do justice to the Salvation Army of New Haven, Conn., by publishing the fo lowing corrections of some misstatements recently made ! As one of the two Theological students who were arrested, I can affirm, according to personal knowledge that no lestruments of music of any kind whatever were carried by the Army the night of its arrest. The "shout ing" consisted in the singing of two verses of a revival hymn such as is often heard in our Sabbath-schools. N wagging of heads, awaying of bodies, or other negro min strel antics were indulged in. The conduct of the Arm

during the arrest and after was quiet and orderly. The object of the meeting on the night in question was to test the validity of the Mayor's action in forbidding the olding of meetings. The two theological students-my self being one-who shared in the arrest of the Army, did self being one—who shared in the arrest of the Arny, and
so for the purpose of evidencing their sympathy with the
work and to give what moral support they could in case
of difficulty. The sworn Statements of the city missionary and other clergymen proved that the Army is doing a
good work, in reaching persons not reached by any church
organization. The decision of Judge Deming that no distarbance of the peace had been created, and the consequent discharge of the Army, prove the truth of my statements. The riotous conduct and other disorderly prorecallings eminated entirely from the boys and boodism
element of the city, which is opposed to any and all rehighers movement.

C. De W. Browers.

Yale College, Dec. 14, 1883. RUSHING TRAINS AROUND CURVES.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The engineers of the Ninth Avenue Eleated Railroad, in spite of remonstrances, persist in rushing their trains around the curve at the approach of the Courteenth-st. station. On Thursday and Friday nights the Fourteenth-st station, On Thursday and Friday highes the loaded train was so shaken that the passengers feared for their lives. Even the brakenen expressed alarm. Cannot some public voice be neard and correct this criminal disregard of law in making curves, before there is a sad loss of life!

CONSTANT BEADER. New York, Dec. 17, 1883.

COLORED SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION. To he Editor of The Tribune,

SIR: It may be of interest to the colored soldiers in the procession on Evacuation Day to know the names of the following colored men who were enrolled in the American Armies in Revolutionary times and received pensions: Gitus Coburn, Alexander Ames; Barzillai Lew, of Anderson, Mass.; Seymour Burr, Jeremy Jonah, of Canton, Mass.; Anak Matrick, of Stoughton,

Mass.; Prince Richards, of East Bridgewater, Mass. Charles Bowles, of Boston, enlisted in the New-Hamp-Charles Bowies, of Boston, enlisted in the New-Lindon, of Shire Regiment; Oliver Cromwell and Samuel Charlton, of New-Jersey. A regiment was enlisted in Rhode Island, and also a colored company in Connecteut, one member of which, David Brister, had an honorable discharge signed by General Washington. The list is worth remembering and adding to by the colored militia of to-day. B. R. F. New-York, Dec. 20, 1883.

POLYGAMY, NOT MORMONISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: It would seem good policy to leave the word "Mormon" entirely out in discussing the question of polygamy in Utah. Never once refer to Mormonism to sect, to religion. That need have nothing to do with it, at all. It is only with the crime of polygamy, or bigamy, the Government has to deal. By all the laws of the land, that should be punished in Utah just the same as in any other place. Do not give the Mormons any pretext for saying they are persecuted on account of their religion, and thus awaken faniticism, or get hold of the sympathies of the people. It is only crunes that are to be punished in Utab. Religion has nothing at all to do with if.

Vineland, N. J., Dec. 21, 1883 Mas. A. H. Brown.

LUTHER'S RELIGIOUS TOLERATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In an editorial of November 13, on "The Lutheran Festival," THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE does Luther injustice, not intentionally, by classing him, in the matter of religious intolerance, with Calvin, the English Protestants and the Puritans. While Luther opposed with all his might, with the Word of God and reason, every thing which he deemed to be error, in friend and foe, he never even suggested that such errorists ought to be opposed by any sort of physical persecution. Even in the case of the Zwickau prophets, who gave him immense trouble and anxiety, he opposed overcoming them by means of prisons and external force, but maintained that they should be subdued without blood or sword, and that they should be subdued without blood or sword, and made a derision. And in the case of the Swiss reformers, although he could not give them the hand of fellowship, yet he declared that each party should show toward the other the highest degree of Christian affection, as far as their consciences would allow (see Kostlin's Life of Luther on these points, which Froude declares the best life of Luther ever published). On this matter of religious tolerance Luther was undoubtedly far in advance of Calvin, who consented to the death of Servetins, and of many of the Puritians; and it is certainly injustice to his memory to put him in the same class, on this point, with those who used physical force to conquererror and errorists. Respectfully yours,

Loudonville, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1883.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: I always read with great pleasure your correspondents' letters from London and Paris; but on reading the Paris letter in Sunday's TRIBUNE I find one or two errors I should like to correct. I refer to the letter on

the Trades Union Congress in Paris.
In the first place, your correspondent writes that Mr Burnett represents a Newcastle trades union. Mr. Burnott is indeed a Newcastle man; but he is the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and his office is in London, and at that Congress he represented all of the 50,000 members, those in America included. Mr. Shipton is not in any way connected with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, he being secretary of the Decorators and Painters of England. As regards the income of Mr. Burnett's society, it should have been given as £120,000 instead of £20,000.

Let me also add that we are not in the habit of letting our members go to the Workhouse, as our expenditure for superannuation for 1883 would almost prove, it being very close to £27,000.

oklyn, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1883.

AN ORPHAN HOUSE ROMANCE.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF MABEL HA-VENS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The readers of THE TRIBUNE may recall an article in the issue of June 22, headed "An Orphan House Romance," in which was related a strange but true account of the reception into the New-York Orphan Asy-lum in August, 1831, of a little girl called Mabel Hagen: and of the imposition regarding the child practised upon the superintendent of the institution by a man calling himself Richardson-in reality, Colonel Peter Tracey could farnish. For example, I find myself inclined to Dickinson, of Alameda, California, the adopted father of

the child, Mabel Havens, falsely entered Hagen. The incidents stated in the article were strictly truthful; and the investigation of the case then proposed by the Board of Trustees was made as fairly and fully as possible under the great disadvantages under which the red. Inquiry by letter through the secretary of the society falled to elicit any satisfactory explanation of the deception from Colonel Dickinson, even though they held a certified copy of the decree of adoption. He passed the matter into his lawyers' hands; and they, utterly powerless, of course, to defend his action, only strove valuly to uphold their client, though they offered to meet the de mands of the trustees on every point as regards the legal. indenture of Colonel Dickinson's forsaken adopted child to their Society, and secured the execution of the papers required. The personal efforts of the trustees to bring ustice to little Mabel being quite fruitless, and Colone Dickinson's lawyers finally retiring silently from any further attempt to defend his case, the child was taken legally into the charge of the society, and is now one of

It has, however, been signified to the Board that articles aed by her adopted father in the California papers; and they feel themselves called upon to censure indignantly cruel attacks upon an innocent orphan child, who modest, obedient and truthful. The society was also blamed for receiving Mabel into the institution without

of of her ornhange and destitution. But

committee. He can only act in accordance with the statements of the persons introducing the child, and to the best of his judgment and belief.

In order, however, to satisfy those who condemn what they may consider the too great credulity and benezolence of the society, the trustees world say that they hold the allidavit of their superintendent, Mr. Dunlap, for regard to the interview between himself and the man falsely calling himself. Richardson (really Colonel Peter Tracey Dickinson), which affidavit they will gladly present to those who may wish any further proof of the uncalled for deception practised upon Mr. Dunlap, and of the specious arguments used by Colonel Dickinson to induce him to believe in the complete orphanage and destitution of the child.

ortion of the child.

On behalf of the N. Y. O. A. Society.

New York, Dec. 18, 1883.

Miss B. MATHEWS,

Appropriate

OBJECTING TO TICKET SPECULATORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Wishing to see Booth as Richelieu, 1 went to the Star Theatre this morning to buy a ticket. There was nothing to be had nearer than the nineteenth row from the orchestra, and I found on inquiry that the same condition exists for every night of the engagement A speculator in the lobby, however, effered me scats at a greatly advanced price. Is this the old game it is the management in league with the curbstone brokers ! The advertised price of tickets is \$1.50. To get more out of their patrons does the management rent the lobby to speculators, who swindle such impatient people as have not the self-control to stay at home? Is this decent? Is

not the self-control to stay at Bone.

It is honorable I

I am proud of Booth's success, but I shall not submit to
see him gather my money for the benefit of a class who
have no sympathy for his genius, and whose relations to
the drama are only a disgrace to it. Such complaints are
not new, but in times past they could not be levelled at
Booth's Theatre. Pray let us ngitate for legislation to
about this nuisance, and until we get it let quiet people
STAY AT HOME.

Startevant House, New-York, Dec. 8, 1883.

A LONG-SOUGHT WORD EASILY FOUND. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you please tell me what word the following is the definition of, and where it is to be found I The use of a word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified." There is such a word, but weeks of search have failed to find it.

BEDOKLYNITE.

[A glance at Webster's unabridged dictionary will show " Brooklynite " that " onomatopæia " is the word which "weeks of search have failed to

WHAT THE BARTHOLDI STATUE IS AND IS NOT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Providence Journal lately published an article on the Bartholdi Statue, which, having been copied in one of our morning papers a few days ago, ought to have some notice. The writer assumes that the statue is the gift of Mr. Bartholdi; he fears that this great image of sheet-iron of doubtful proportions, held up by guy ropes, may excite ridicule. He doubts " of its ornsment and utility," and says that our people prefer the Brooklyn Bridge to any symbolic statue, and so on. Before this art critic proceeds further to enlighten the publie as to his views, he should be statue is not the gift of Mr. Bartholdi, but of the French people by popular subscription; that it is not of sheet-iron, but of wrought copper; that it is to be supported on its pedestal, not by guy ropes, but from within by the best means known to modern engineering; that it is not of doubtful proportions, whatever that phrase may mean, but admirable in its conception and execution, the work of an eminent artist, and its excellence recognized by other artists of the first rank. He may be further informed that this masterplece surpasses not only in size, but in majestic beauty and grandeur o l

expression, the San Carlo Borromeo on the shore of the Lago Maggiore, the Bayaria of Munich, and the Germania lately erected on the banks of the Rhine. These colossal works, objects of so much interest to travellers, are symbols of individual worth and national pride. This Statue of Liberty in our harbor, rising to the height of three hundred feet, with its lighted torch—

"To fling afar when night hangs o'er the ocean, And all its fires blaze forth from brow to crest, Its rays to vessels 'mid the waves' commotion, Its light unto the wide world sore opprest;"—

will commemorate the traditional friendship of two great nations, and the successful establishment of republican institutions in both, and will embody in a visible and sublime form the hopes and aspirations of the whole human soul.

'A mighty woman with a torch wh

New York, Dec, 15, 1883.

Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name, Mother of Exiles. From her beacon hand Glows world-wide welcome." That the American people have shown such apathy in egard to the fund required to complete this work, is a nortification to every lover of the fine arts and to every new nortific.

HAULING DOWN THE BRITISH FLAG.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The father of the writer was with his regiment upon the Battery on the 25th of November, 1783, and informed him that the British troops, before mbarking, nailed their flag to the pole, and " slushed " it well from top to bottom.

Many of our soldiers indeavored to ascend the pole, but all failed, and slid to the ground amid the loud shouts

and derision of the retiring foes. Finally Van Arsdale, placing our flag in his bosom, succeeded in reaching the top, and tearing off the British

fag, substituted our own, amid the loud plaudits, this time of our troops and of the surrounding multitude.

This humble citizen had the high honor of performing the last closing act of the seven years long and desperate struggle for liberty and our new nationality.

W. T. Manchester, N. H., Dec. 20, 1883.

THE EDUCATION OF DEAFMUTES.

A LETTER FROM PROFESSOR BELL. To The Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of November 14, you gave so admirable an abstract of the paper I presented to the National Academy of Sciences, "Upon a Formation of a Deaf Variety of the Human Race," that I hardly thought it necessary to correct one or two slight mis-statements in the report.

As these mis-statements, however, have been made the basis of Dr. Sexton's letter published in your issue of November 26, and of the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at Grace Church, published in The TRIBUNE of to day, as well as of your editorial of this morning, I beg permission, even at this late date, to make the necessary corrections.

I did not say that the sign language of the deaf and dumb was "French as regarded nine-tenths of the ges-tures," nor did I advocate the co-education of deaf and hearing children in our public schools. I alluded to the fact that the sign language was introduced into this country from Paris, and that it still retains traces of its French origin in the structure of some of its signs; but this had no bearing whatever upon my argument, and was quite incidental and subordinate. The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet-knows a great deal more about the gesture language than I do, and I find that his remarks, as printed in this mornng's TRIBUSE, confirm the views I expressed in my

Whether there is or is not anything of "French" or 'Spanish" or "German" in this "idea-language" (as Dr. Gallaudet very happily terms it), is of no importance to Americans; but the fact that there is "no Eng-lish in it" is of very grave importance. People generally have the idea that deaf-mutes communicate with one another by spelling English words upon their fingers; whereas the fact is that, like Dr. Gallaudet, they use the , idea-language," and "never think of words at all." Only proper names are spelled upon the fingers."

This was the important point alluded to in my paper iz., their language is not our language; and this leads them to associate together in adult life and marry one

In my paper I pointed out the fact that more than 80 per cent of the deaf-mutes who marry, marry deaf-mutes; and that the proportion of deaf offspring resulting from such unions was many times greater than among hearing persons. The experience of breeders in producing, by selection, permanent varieties of our domestic animals, should warn us that the constant selection of the deaf by the deaf in marriage points to the production of a deaf variety of the human race after a few generations. It is the part of wisdom to look forward into the future and consider whether such a result is desirable or not. Those who believe, as I do, that the production of a defective race of human beings would be a great calamity to the world, will examine carefully the causes of the intermarriages of the deaf with the object of applying a remedy. Segregation in childhood for the purposes of education, and the use, as a ernacular, of a language that is different from that of the mass of the people, are, to my mind, the main deter-mining causes of the segregation of the deaf in adult life, and hence of their intermarrisges. The remody I ven-tured to suggest in my paper was, the removal of these

tured to suggest in my paper was, the removal of these causes.

(1.) As a vernacular, substitute for the sign-language the language of the neople—the English language.

(2.) In place of large institutions, where deaf children are herded together by the hundred, away from their friends and from all association with hearing and speaking children, substitute deaf classes in our public schools, so that the deaf children can live at home, and be constantly in contact with hearing children.

While I do not advocate the co-education of deaf and hearing children. I think that many advantages would arise from the proximity of the two classes in the same building. The deaf children could have all the advantages of special instruction without the disadvantages of exclusive association with one another. They could even with advantage be thrown into the same classes with the hearing children for instruction in such subjects as drawing, writing, map-drawing, silent arithmetic, etc., and be caused to join the hearing children in their games. Such a plan would, of course, involve the transfer of the education of the deaf from the boards of charactics to the boards of education—a change that, in my opinion, would be in every way beneficial.

It hink we should aim at giving the deaf, in childhood, as nearly as possible the same environment they should have in adult life. Bring them together only in small

I think we should aim at giving the deat, in childhood, hearly as possible the same environment they should have in adult life. Bring them together only in small numbers in the midst of hearing children in large numbers. Bring them together as little as possible, and only for the purpose of instruction. After school-hours separate the deaf children from one another to prevent the development of a special language, and scatter them among hearing children and their friends in the outside corld. Yours &c. ALEXNOES GRAHAM BELL. orld. Yours, &c., ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1883,

AN OLD PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: More than a third of a century ago a friend presented to Georgetown College a life-size picture of General Washington, dressed in military costume and standing by a white war steed. It is said to be a facsimile of the famous New-Orleans picture of General Washington, valued at \$10,000. An artist pronounces it Washington, valued at \$4,000. An artist probounces it to be a work of art, and to be over a hundred years old. I write to call to it the attention of art crities. I will gladly answer any question, or hear any expression about the picture.

R. M. Dubley, President.

Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 15, 1883.

DR. DEXTER AND THE "NEW DEPARTURE." A CARD FROM THE EDITOR OF "THE CONGREGA-

Tionalist."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: You have allowed an occasional correspendent, in your columns of December 14, to say: "It is complained that it is absolutely unpossible to secure a fair hearing in the columns of The Congregationalist representing the other side from that held by Dr. Dexter." Perhaps you will do me the justice to allow me to say to your readers that, as to the matter of what is called the 'New Departure," which has, of tate, especially been in ontroversy, I have for months-thus far in vain-been soliciting of prominent advocates of that " New Departare," that they would explain and advocate it in the ure," that they would explain and alrocate to columns of The Congregationalist; and have offered to pay them any price per column which they might same for doing so. Among those thus solicited who have distinctly declined, have been the Rev. Prof. Egbert Smyths D. D., the Rev. Newman Smythe, D. D., and the Rev. T.

octy decined, as D., the Rev. Newman Smythe, D. D., and the Rev. D., the Rev. Newman Smythe, D. D., and the Rev. M. DEXTER. Boston, Dec. 17, 1883.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION. rothe Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Who would succeed President Arthur

should he die before the expiration of his term of Could Congress pass a law, without a constitutional

endment, making the succession rest upon the Cabinet n rotation i ch a law or amendment ever been passed i estown, N J., Dec. 13, 1883. SUBSCRIM

[Congress may provide by law for a vacancy in both offices of President and Vice-President. The present law, which dates from 1792, designates the sident of the Senate, or if there be none the speaker of the House, to act as President in case of such double vacancy. The succession could constitutionally be made to rest upon the Cabinet officers, in any order of succession Congress might prefer. Senator Hoar's bill does this .- Ed.]

THE TRIBUNE A CHAMPION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: THE TRIBUNE is, as of old, on the line of square Republicanism, and I want to aid. Send me a subscription-list, that I may get it into the country. The issues were recently specifically drawn in Virginia and Mississippl, as stated by THE TRIBUNE. It is not a Free Trade paper like The Tribus. It is for human rights, as Horace Greeley established it. I want our people to read it. Very truly.

Bl. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 16, 1883.

PULPIT SKETCHES.

THE REV. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., REC-TOR OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

St. Thomas's Parish was organized some fifty years ago. The church occupied the northwest corner of Broadway and Houston-st., a locality well in advance of the uptown movement of that day, Gradually the world of thrift and fashion gathered about it until neighboring thoroughfares, Houston, Bleecker, Bond and Great Jones sts., were filled with the solid respects bility of old New-York. The building was, for its day, a creditable and rather imposing structure in the Tudor esque or Collegiate-Gothic style, and among the vestry and pewholders were representatives of the finest culture and intelligence of the period. A successsion of distinguished rectors figure in the annals of the parish, then as now one of the strongest in the Episcopal Church:—Doctors Duffle, Upfold, Hawks, Whitehouse, Neville, and the present incumbent, Dr. Morgan. Two of the number became Bishops:-Upfold of Indiana, and Whitehouse of Illinois. Another, Dr. Hawks, was at the same time one of the most fascinating and commanding preachers of his generation; and the classic, polished school of pulpit eloquence with its faultless elocu-tion, elegant rhetoric and superb enthusiasm which he so splendidly exemplified seems to have died with him. It was the school of Burke, of Webster and

Everett in the forensic and parliamentary world. THE MAN FOR THE HOUR. The up-town current, however was strong and swift,

and the once-popular and over-throughd church was left almost stranded between the receding and approaching tides of fashion and commerce. What with the encroachment of hotels, theatres and traders the parish had indeed a blank outlook, when in 1857 Dr. Morgan was called to the rectorship. At this crisis a timid, irresolute, or short sighted administration would have precipatated a speedy dissolution with nothing but an empty, deserted edifice to commemorate the history of a dead corporation. It was not a case for mere oratory or scholarship, for the patients had drifted out of their reach, and the constituency was scattered widely here and there, in search of convenient ministrations. To fold these scattering sheep, to maintain and perpetuate the integrity and efficiency of the parish, to restore and indeed invigorate its early traditions, and ministrations presented a problem sufficiently perplexed to strain the endurance and resources of any ministrator. But the conjunction was timely. Dr. Morgan was master of the situation, and St. Thomas's parish to-day under his continued rectorship, in wealth, social influence, numbers, and religious activities and benovolences, stands well among the leading parishes of the Episcopal Church.

Without landed endowments or revenues, depending upon the fostering appropriations of Trinity Partsh, during the earlier period of its history, present re-sults are altogether the outgrowth of its own foresight and devotion. It is hardly conceivable that future developments in the extension of the city may impair the dignity and influence of its commanding position. The metropolis must crystallize about a common centre somewhere, and St. Thomas's Church can never drop out of vital relations with it. The vast Cathedral, the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Temple Emanu-El, the great Reformed Church, all guarantee the integrity and permanence of an ecclesiastical centralization, while the group of the Vanderbilt palaces and hundreds of buildings hardly of secondary importance are not to be lightly brushed away by the importunities of trade.

THE CHURCH AND THE RECTORY. The church again fills a northwestern corner, at the unction of Fifth-ave, and Fifty-third-st., not far from three miles above its first alte. It was opened for divine worship in 1870. The lots, which were purchased for \$60,000, would now command half a million, and the whole property as it stands is estimated at a million dollars, without encumbrance. The church and adjacent rectory were designed by the cider Upjohn. The grouping is remarkably picturesque, and there is hardly a more attractive corner, architecturally, in the city. There is a broad eastern fronting on the avenue for the church, while the warm, sunny, southern exposure reaches well down Flity-third-st, where, across the western line of the property, the spacious and inviting rectory faces the cast, separated from the chancel of the church by a pretty bit of lawn and connected with it by a cloistered passage, running along the north line. The whole harmonious group is executed in a firmly grained brown stone of warm and agreeable tone.

It is remembered that the architect regarded this work as the masterpiece of his professional career. The church is in a later period of Gothic, which admits the boldest, broadest treatment. The south wall lines are broken with deep indentations from buttresses and stairways to the galleries. The interior prospective from the foot of the central aisle, stretching between the great monolith columns that support the clerestory, is exceptionally impressive and satisfactory. It is unbroken by galleries for these are hidden away unobtrusively within the columns and behind the intersections of the broad transepts-the ground plan being essentially crucifo At this intersection a fine and original conception of the architect has converted the great area into a grand oc tagonal space, defined by grouped columns-all monoliths -and this great central area is carried up with bold,

THE CHANCEL AND THE DECORATIONS. This feature communicates an agreeable impression of spaciousness on the pavement, and the stiffness and chilling rigidity of the ordinary Gothic Interior are avoided. The treatment of the chancel deepons this feeling of a half-Oriental repose, for it is the recessed head of the cross, rising in apsidal form in a converging arch which reaches the base of the central dome. Broad, recessed chambers on either side, roofs arching outward, face the congregation and contain the equal sections of the great organ; so that the liturgy, preaching and music are heard everywhere without reverberations, and with perfect distinctness. Standing under the dome, the grand Florentine Duomo comes irreststibly in mind, and the peerless beauty of that consummate blossom of half-Byzantine art seems to have inspired this Gothic interior. The decorations of the chancel and organ recesses, by Mr. La Farge, intensify this Florentine suggestion. The lower sections of the chancel wall-surfaces are given up to great panel cartoons, illustrating the Resurrection, two on either side the altar, above and behind which rises a great bas relief in gilded bronze, by St. Gaudens-angels in adoration grouped about a strongly outlined eross, surmounted by a crown. U Mr. La Farge's cartoons have the bold, assured sweep and devout inspiration of the Florentine painters. St. Gaudens has felt deeply the severe, spiritual beauty of the della Robbia sculptures in the Duomo, as any one may see who will bear this alto relieve in mind while studying the wonderful Lucca della Robbia altar-tomb at the Metropolitan Art Museum. The chancel window far above is filled with the half smothered glow of sacred figures, in harmonious stained glass. And a fine, mellowed ripeness of congruous beauty, deeply studied and pro-

foundly religious, fills the sacred place. A STRONG, WEALTHY AND ACTIVE BODY. There are sittings for 1,800 in this great church, and t has held on occasions 2,500. It is well filled twice every Sunday by a devout congregation among whom are many distinguished people and leading families. President Barnard, Dr. Short and several professors of Columbia College are attendants. George M. Miller, George Pell, Roswell P. Flower, D. O. Mills, the Rhinelanders, Schermerhorns and many others of the same circle are pewholders. It is a busily working church. Many societies for charitable busily working church. Many seefeties for charitable and social purposes engage the membership. A large and beautiful chapel in East Sixtiethest was built by the vastry at a cost of nearly \$40,000, and is generously sus tained by the parent Church. Recently Mr Roswell P. Flower, at a cost of nearly \$30,000, founded through his rector, St. Thomas, for religious and social uses. The charities and then evolunces of the parish are generous and many. There are between four and five hundred families and more than 1,000 communicants.

THE CAREER AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RECTOR.

Dr. Morgan is an alumnus of Union College and also of the General Theological Seminary in Twentieth-st. For three years he assisted the venerable and memorable Dr. Croswell, in Trinity Church, New-Haven. Then followed a bulliant rectorship, reaching from 1844 to 1857, in Norwich, Conn., during which time he developed out of his little charge one of the strongest parishes in the discess and built a beautiful and costly stone church. On his departure to undertake the rectorship of St. Thomas's the hearts of all of the people went out after him as one of their most-honored and best-loved townsmen. twenty-six years he has administered the shifting interests and varied fortunes of his parish with the sure,

ests and varied fortunes of his parish with the sure, firm hand of a master; filling positions of great trust and honor in his own church, actively identified with the best interests of art, education and social culture; and he now stands in the full ripeness of his ministerial life, the measure of his strength and influence unimpaired.

As a preacher he is uniformly clear, vigorous, animated and persuasive. He reads his sermons with a full-toned, resonant, impressive elocution, in which is felt a fedictions conjunction of strength and refinement. His ian guage is singularly forcible and at the same time pleturesquein suga etton. He is simple, direct and luminous in his treatment of a text; but much of his strength comes from his deep knowledge of men and profound sympathy with human life and nature. With rare courtiness and elegance of prescue his geniality and ineness of preeding give easy approach for all sorts and conditions of men, and the common people hear him gladly and love and understand him. The history of St. Thomae's parish, since 1857, is literally a history and memorial of its rector. For the thrift and development of the parisa, not to say its duration and existence, are, each and all, of and from the life of the rector. He is a coust of the late Governor Morgan, a kinsman of Junius Morgan, the London banker, and a brother of George D. Morgan of Irvington-on-Hudson.